THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1793. [N° 1622.]

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For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

REFLECTIONS
ON THE PROGRESS OF LIBERTY.

n ego sum vates, sed prisci conscius ævi
urious exemplis hæc tibi mysta cano:
s nolunt male administrari ——

THO' the people of the world, in the dregs of "the Gothic Empire, be yet tumbling and ffing on the bed of ficknefs they cannot die, nor is ere any means of recovery for them but by an- ent prudence; whence of neceffity it muft come to ffs that this drug be better known—If France, aly and Spain, were not all fick, all corrupted to- ther, there would be none of them fo, for the fick ould not be able to withftand the found, nor the und be able to [illegible] their health without curing e fick. [illegible] thefe nations *(which if you ay her leifure [illegible] my mind, be France)* that covers the health of ancient prudence, fhall certain- govern the world, for what did Italy when fhe had ? and as you were in that, fo fhall you in the like fe be reduced to a province, I do not fpeak at ndom."*

moft a century and a half has elapfed fince this hetic language was addreffed by the Philofopher to people of England—a prophefy which the prefent tful period is rapidly fulfilling in its moft import- enfe.—But it will be eafily perceived, that in this kable paffage there is a great alloy of error.—The ofopher has happily difcovered the end, but has un- nately miftaken the means by which that end was accomplifhed.—He foreſaw the downfal of def- m, but has unhappily fubftituted the obſolete fyſ- of ancient prudence, and the revival of the heroic as the efficient operating cauſes of the great change he fo clearly difcerned to be approximating.— we are not to expect that the works of human ge- fhould bear the ſtamp of miracle, or that the fpe- tions of the Philofopher fhould be marked with the fion of magic.—It is ſufficient that the prediction general view, is ſtrikingly illuſtrative of the reſult ote ſpeculative principles which have long been ating with a ſilent and imperceptible progreſs in moral world.

the term ancient prudence, we muſt underſtand political and civil ſyſtem of the moſt poliſhed natio- of antiquity—Such were the governments of Iſrael, ens, Sparta, Rome, and Carthage.—A recurrence hiſtorical facts muſt decidedly evince the great and y imperfections of that ſyſtem which we may ra- ally infer was better underſtood in the Roman ſtate any of thoſe ancient Republics; as the arts and e of Rome finally ſubverted and ſwallowed up all reſt, which muſt have reſulted from an unanimity of cil and harmony of operation either unknown or ſufficient in the others.

Taking, therefore, that imperial miſtreſs of the world our directreſs, in the development of thoſe principles which ſhe finally reared the vaſt fabric of boundleſs minion, we might be enabled to frame an uſeful parifon, and form a determinate reſult upon the ts of two different ſchemes of human felicity; one which propoſes to advance the happineſs of mankind the conſtant practiſe of heroic valour, the other by mild endearing duties of ſocial life; the gratifica- n of all our rational deſires; and the ſelf ſatisfying hes of univerſal philanthropy, for ſuch is the diſ- mination neceſſary to be made between ancient and dern prudence, or, in other words, between the po- y of Rome and Sparta, and the revolutions of Ame- a and France. Such a compariſon would be the ſt concluſive argument that could be uſed for the pport of either ſyſtem, becauſe the evidence would be wn from the principles and ſtate of ſociety, and from poſitive happineſs of men as individuals, the promo- tion of which is the ultimate object of all political nion. But as ſuch a diſcuſſion would far exceed the ounds which I preſcribe to myſelf, and as ſuch a ſpe- lation would be incompatible with the nature of a riodical publication; I ſhall be contented to catch e leading features of events as they tranſpire, and orm ſome probable conjectures on the conſequences of known and poſitive cauſes.

With this view it is hoped that the public will look ith indulgence on an attempt to uphold, in their pri- ine purity, thoſe principles for which ſo many of them ave expoſed their lives and ſacrificed their fortunes; rinciples which have been daringly attacked by influ- ntial and ambitious men, who ſigh for the pomp of ourts and would gladly become the ſatellites of royal- y, in exchange for that glorious independence which s the nobleſt perfection of human nature, and the only ſolid foundation of every human virtue. Without it the greateſt abilities and the ſoundeſt mind are only the inſtruments of every baſe and ſordid paſ- ſion, and it is to this perverſion of talent that we may attribute, in a great degree, the adulation of courts and the continuance of deſpotic power; but the mind of the people is at length unfettered, and the general will muſt eventually predominate over the par- tial efforts of an ambitious few.

But on the European continent, the combination againſt the progreſs of liberty is powerful and alarming, and demands all the patriotiſm of a great and free na- tion to parry the ſtroke.—Inſtead of aſcribing the miſeries of that unhappy continent to "democratic rage and licentiouſneſs," our boſoms ought to glow with reſentment and indignation againſt thoſe royal ſavages who have made this barbarous and unprovoked attack on a nation which was quietly deliberating on the beſt means of aſſuring to themſelves and their poſte- rity the ineſtimable bleſſing of a free and happy conſti- tution—a nation which has not ſtained the annals of liberty with blood, until they were compelled by the ſavage artifices of inſidious friends and the open com- bination of foreign deſpots.

——— *Could I arm*
My hand with pow'r omnipotent! array'd
In ſtorm and fire my juſt avenging thunder
Should blaſt theſe tyrants ——

But the French nation has been alſo accuſed of ambi- tious views and ſchemes of conqueſt—By thoſe who have the ſmalleſt knowledge of the nature and conſtitu- tion of man, this frivilous and groundleſs charge muſt be viewed with deriſion. I appeal with confidence to the earlieſt records of time for a ſingle example of an unprovoked war decreed by the free ſuffrage of any people on earth—This aſſertion may be defended in its ſtricteſt ſenſe againſt any precedent which can be brought either from the Grecian States or the Republic of Rome.—If the honour of theſe United States were to be wounded in its moſt delicate point, by any of the powers now at war, and an appeal ſhould conſequently be made to the people at large on the expediency of warlike meaſures, the propoſition would be regarded with contempt—They would refer the deciſion to their own feelings, and their feelings would teach them to declare, by their national organ, an unanimous diſap- probation of that laſt and worſt of evils.—But unhap- pily for the United States of America, the cognizance of Peace and War is veſted in that branch of the Na- tional Legiſlature, which, from the mode of their elec- tion and the term of their power, is moſt unlikely to act in conformity to the general intereſt, and to move in uniſon with the NATIONAL SENSATION.—Perhaps the good ſenſe of the people will ſoon dictate to them the ex- pediency of transferring that power to a more popular branch as well as of harmonizing the conſtitutional ſyſtem in many no leſs important points. Fortunately for our domeſtic tranquility, we poſſeſs the power of reforming without the danger of ſubverting—The General Will may at any time be expreſſed without the fear of out- rage or the imputation of treaſon—The reverſe was the caſe in France—Every thing was there to be ſubverted before any thing could be eſtabliſhed—The vaſt Gothic ſuperſtructure had long been decaying, and threatened deſtruction to all its inhabitants—Warned by impend- ing fate they have retired from its walls, and they alone have been cruſhed by its fall who too fondly ſheltered themſelves under its tottering ruins.

But there is one argument in which the Ariſtocratic party place their fulleſt confidence and their moſt certain hopes, which ſo far from proving a bulwark againſt the advancement of Liberty, would prove, if rightly conſi- dered, a ſtrong exemplification of the progreſs of that principle—This argument is, the generally pre- vailing loyalty of the Engliſh nation—But this loyalty is founded in the ſame principles which gave riſe to the revolution in France.—The liberty which France has gained by the revolution is of two kinds—political and civil—political liberty is confined to the management of the national concerns, the adminiſtration of the re- venues, the impoſition of taxes, &c. but civil liberty regards more immediately the regular adminiſtration of juſtice and the ſecurity of private property—Of the laſt- ter, the people of England poſſeſs a great ſhare, and thus pacified by the enjoyment of civil liberty, they ſubmit quietly to the groſſeſt political ſlavery of any na- tion in Europe. Secure in the poſſeſſion of private pro- perty and perſonal liberty, they patiently yield the fruits of their labour to the ſupport of worthleſs and inſigni- ficant placemen and penſioners; and thus the national rights, which ought to be permanent and univerſal, are bartered and compounded for between the government and the people.—The people of France ſubverted their old government for the ſake of acquiring that liberty which the Engliſh already poſſeſs, and the ancient edi- fice of monarchial prerogative and feudal rights being removed, their national ſyſtem will reſt hereafter on the ſolid baſis of equal rights and inalienable and impre- ſcriptible ſovereignty in the people—The pride of the Engliſh nation will not long ſuffer them to remain in the privation of that freedom which has given a tone and an energy to the meaſures of a people whom they exult in having once conquered—a people whom they will never conquer again.—Soon may we expect to ſee them ſhake off the yoke of monarchical influence and miniſterial chicanery, and JOIN IN CORDIAL CONFRATERNITY WITH ALL NATIONS!

JULIAN.

May 7th, 1793.

* *Harrington's Oceana, page 203.*

DECLARATION of WAR,
by FRANCE, againſt SPAIN.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, March 7.

BARRE, in the name of the Committee of General Defence, gave in a report on the political ſituation of France with regard to Spain. He read a letter from the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs on this ſubject and endeavoured to ſhew that the King of Spain had never remained neuter; that the Republic ought to avenge the inſults which it had received from that Monarch; and that one enemy more would only be a preſage of new victories. He therefore propoſed, and the Convention unanimouſly decreed,

Article I. The National Convention declares in the name of the French nation, that in conſideration of the multiplied acts of aggreſſion on the part of Spain, THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IS AT WAR WITH THE KING OF SPAIN.

II. The National Convention charges the Executive Council to call forth all the forces which may appear neceſſary for repelling the aggreſſion, and for maintaining the independence, dignity, and intereſt of the French Republic. It will therefore purſue ſuch meaſures that the army of the Pyrenees be raiſed to 100,000 men.

III. The Executive Council ſhall employ all the naval and land forces, as it ſhall judge neceſſary for the defence of the Republic.

IV. Six Commiſſioners, choſen from the Convention ſhall repair to the ſouthern departments to provide for the wants of the army, to accelerate the recruiting, and to animate the zeal of the citizens,

SUNDAY MARCH 10.

The Marine Miniſter informed the Convention that the United States of America in fraternal affection towards the French Republic, had celebrated her victo- ries by repeated feſtivities.

LONDON, March 18.

On Monday laſt an unprecedented attachment was made by the King's attorney general of the ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, ſtanding in the bank of England in the name of Meſſrs. Bourdieu and Chol- let on the ſuppoſition of the money being the property of the Government.

The conſternation that this meaſure has given to all the monied men it is impoſſible for us to deſcribe; but ſuch is the preſent ſtate of men's minds, that no act of go- vernment can produce any other emotion than ſurpriſe.

It is well known that the houſe of Meſſrs. Bordieu and Chollet was employed by perſons in France to fur- niſh various articles of the produce and manufactures of England, which, highly to the advantage of our trade they fulfilled to a great extent. Theſe goods might or might not be for the uſe of the Republic. In all times under the new order of things, this has been done to the benefit of our artizans and the extention of com- merce.

But now for the firſt time in the hiſtory of England an attachment is made of a ſum of money, lodged by Engliſh merchants, *in the ſacred depoſit of the Bank of England*, the governors of which are merely the private bankers of Meſſrs. Bordieu and Chollet on the occaſion. —The avowed pretext is that they ſuſpect this ſum to belong to the government of France, and they have filed a bill in chancery to make the Engliſh houſe anſwer to interrogatories, upon oath, whether this ſum is or is not the property of the republic.

They juſtify the attachment by ſaying—The French ſeized on Engliſh ſhips—They retaliate by ſeizing on French money—and the queſtion will be brought to iſſue by this means between the two countries. Trial before an Engliſh jury.

The Spaniſh Government has iſſued a very curious proclamation, in which it forbids the People to *think* of French principles, or talk of the death of Louis XVI.

Tom Paine's Speech has been called the moſt humane that was delivered in the French Convention, upon the queſtion concerning the King. It appears then, that the worſt man in England has become the beſt man in France.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, *of April 27:*

Mr. RUSSELL,

THE following Stanzas were lately compoſed at *Cambridge*, and inſcribed to a gentleman in that town, whoſe taſte is ſo pleaſingly exhibited in his elegant Seat; and of which a recent diſplay reflects no leſs honour on his generoſity. A beautiful current, which his Fiſh-Pond diſcharged, had long flowed unnoticed, through a low ground to the banks of the *Charles*. On one ſide of this rivulet, he raiſed a gravel-walk, prepared a receptacle for a larger ſtream, ſhaded it with willows, and terminated the Mall with an arch, through which the water is emitted, by a gentle and tranſparent cafcade. This modern *Lyceum* has enrolled the daughters of beauty in the academy of *Peripateticks*; and the *Muſes*, who warbled on the banks of *Iliſſus*, have conſecrated it with their lyres, to APOLLO and HYGEIA;

"*While the* 'Willow' *weaves all its green boughs to their ſong.*" SHERIDAN.

STANZAS TO *BRATTLE.*

WRITTEN IN JUNE, 1792.

WHERE'ER the vernal bower, the autumnal field,
The ſummer-arbour and the winter fire;
Where'er the charms, which all the ſeaſons yield,
Or NATURE's gay *muſeum* can inſpire;

Delight the boſom, or the fancy pleaſe,
Or, *Life* exalt above a ſplendid *dream*;
There, BRATTLE's fame ſhall freight the grateful breeze,
Each grove reſound it, and reflect each ſtream.

Each bough that waves o'er brown POMONA's plains,
Each bud, that bloſſoms in the ambrofial bower,
Nurs'd by this great IMPROVER's art, obtains
A nobler *germin*, and a fairer *flower*.

The rural vale a kind of aſylum gave,
When peace the ſeats of ermin'd woe forſook;
RETIREMENT found an ATHEN's in a *Cave*,
And man grew ſocial with the babling brook.

Here, happy BRATTLE, in thy lov'd receſs,
'I was thine the philoſophick grove to trace;
And, viewing NATURE in a gay *undreſs*,
With ART's ſlight *veil* embelliſh every grace.

The airy hill-top and the *Dryad*'s bower,
No more ſhall tempt our ſportive nymphs to rove;
Thy *Willow ſhade* ſhall woo the ſocial hour,
And BRATTLE's *Mall* ſupaſs ARCADIA's *grove*.

Fair *Friendſhip*, lovely virgin, here reſort!
Here with thy charms the joy-wing'd morn beguile;
THY EYES SHALL GLISTEN UTTERANCE TO THOUGHT,
And learn the cheek of hopeleſs gloom to ſmile.

Here too, at eve ſhall choirs of damſels paſs,
Yield a ſoft ſplendor to DIANA's beam,
Gaze at the image in the watery glaſs,
And bluſh new beauty on the flattering ſtream:

While the pleas'd NAID, watching their return,
As oft at morn her ſportive limbs ſhe laves,
Hears their lov'd voice, and leaning on her urn,
Stops the ſmooth current of the liver waves.

Here, mingling with the fair, the *claſſic Beau*
Shall quit his EUCLID and his evening oil,
To "*ſolve*" a compliment, "*project*" a bow,
Or, "*calculate*" the "*eclipſes*" of a SMILE.

Here too, ſhall HARVARD's more enambled ſons,
In whom the vital "fires of genius glow,"*
Stand muſing as the chryſtal mirror runs,
While *Fancy* copies its pellucid flow.

And here, when SPRING her earlieſt flowrets ſtrews,
When firſt ZEPHYRUS, from his winter cave,
Looks out—aſtoniſh'd at the change he views,
And *kiſſing*, leaves a *dimple* on the *wave*.

Some fair PHILENIA, with her plaintive lyre,
May charm the mind and moiſten every eye,
While weeping *Muſes* huſh the feſtive wire,
And the lorn *Willow* undulates a SIGH.

The clear caſcade, whoſe lucid lapſe ſuppli'd,
Spreads an unruffled ſheet of lymph reſin'd,
Shines a fair emblem of thy bounty's tide,
The exhauſtleſs *fountain* of a BRATTLE's mind.

While thus enjoying all, that *eaſe* beſtows,
That *Friendſhip* yields, or *Science* can refine;
While ART to thee a brighter poliſh owes,
And NATURE owns, that half her charms are thine:

Tho' no PACTOLUS rolls his *golden* waves,
Nor waſts his *liquid* INDIAS to thy ſhores;
More affluent CHARLES thy fertile villa laves,
And laves † EUPHRATES like, *Edenia* bowers.

MENANDER.

* PHILENIA.

† *The fineſt river of* Turkey, *in* Aſia, *waſhing the luxurious country of* Diarbeck, *the ancient* Meſopotamia, *in which the garden of* Eden *is ſuppoſed to have been ſituated.*

Wanted immediately.

THREE or FOUR JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Maſters of their Buſineſs, by CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Newport, April 6, 1793.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STEWART, and DANIEL CARROLL, Eſquires,

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Waſhington, for the Reception of Congreſs, and for their permanent Reſidence after the Year 1800—

A LOTTERY
For the IMPROVEMENT of the
FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets, at 7 Dollars, are 350,000 Dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1 Superb Hotel, with Baths, Outhouſes, &c. &c. to coſt		50,000
1 Caſh Prize		25,000
1 Ditto		20,000
1 Ditto		15,000
1 Ditto		10,000
2 Ditto	5000 are	10,000
10 Ditto	1000	10,000
20 Ditto	500	10,000
100 Ditto	100	10,000
200 Ditto	50	10,000
400 Ditto	25	10,000
1000 Ditto	20	20,000
15,000 Ditto	10	150,000
16,737 Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263 Blanks		
50,000		

By this Scheme *at leaſt* the Amount of the Tickets will return to the fortunate Adventurers, and yet the Federal City will gain its Object thereby, in a magnificent Building, deſigned both for public and private Convenience.

Although ſome Expence muſt neceſſarily attend the conducting of the Lottery (which Expence will be taken from the principal Prize) the Commiſſioners having agreed to preſent in Return a ſufficient Quantity of excellent Free-Stone, together with the beſt adapted Lots for the Hotel and for the Out houſes, the Value of the Lottery entire may be fairly rated at *ſomething more than Par*: In this important Inſtance it will be found, on Examination, to exceed all the Lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public, in this or perhaps in any other Country. The Keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate Poſſeſſor of the Ticket drawn againſt its Number.—All the other Prizes will be paid, *without Deduction, in One Month after the Drawing*, by the City Treaſurer at Waſhington, or at ſuch Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the Convenience of the fortunate Adventurers.

The Drawing will commence on Monday, the 9th of September next, at the City of Waſhington.

Tickets may be had of Col. William Dickens, City Treaſurer of Waſhington; Thayer and Bartlet, of Charleſton, South-Carolina; Gideon Deniſon, Savannah; Meſſieurs James Weſt and Co. Baltimore; Mr. Peter Gilman, Boſton; William Wilkinſon, Eſq; Providence; Meſſieurs Clarke and Hammond, Newport; Meſſieurs Clarke and Coughlin, Pawcatuck Bridge, Weſterly; and at ſuch other Places as will be hereafter publiſhed.

March 6, 1793.

GARDEN SEEDS
Imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold by*
Charles Dunbar,
At his Shop, in Thames Street, oppoſite to Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, *viz.*

EARLY Turner, New green Marrowfat, Dwarf Marrowfat, and Leadman's Dwarf Peas; large Windſor, and early white, Buſh Beans, &c. Sweet Marjoram; early Colly-Flower, early May, early Yorkſhire, Sugar Loaf, large Batter Sea, green Savoy, and yellow Savoy Cabbage; early ſhort top'd, Scarlet, and Red Turnip Radiſh; Double-Parſley; Cabbage, Imperial, and Selleſia Lettuce; Scarlet Beet, Orange Carrot, large Onion, large Parſnip, early Turnip, Cery, Cucumber, Buſh Squaſh, &c. &c.

ALSO, large Red CLOVER SEED, from London—Heard's Graſs, and Burden's Ditto, from the State of Vermont.

Newport, March 11, 1793.

All Perſons having any juſt
Demands againſt the Eſtate of ISAAC ANTHONY, late of Portſmouth, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent them ſo the Subſcribers ſpeedily for Payment; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment, that the Subſcribers may be enabled to ſatisfy the Demands againſt the ſame.—Thoſe who neglect complying with this Requeſt, may depend upon being ſued at the next May Court.

REBECCA ANTHONY, } *Executrix,*
ISAAC ANTHONY, } *Executor.*

Portſmouth, Feb. 18, 1793.

George Champli
HAS FOR SALE,
RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

JAMES ROBINSO
HAS FOR SALE,
RUSSIA DUCK, of the firſt Quali
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia clean HEMP,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON of the firſt Quality, f
and ſquare, for Ship-Building, or other U
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Spermaceti CANDLES,
SPERMACETI and LAMP-OIL—an
BEEF, by the Barrel.
Newport, Jan. 4, 1792.

Godfr. Wenwood
HAS FOR SALE,
Superfine and Common Flour
by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent f
Cooking.

JOSEPH FREEBORN
PRESENTS his grateful Thanks to his Cuſto
ers of laſt Year, and hopes to ſerve them no
to their Satisfaction for the Time to come, as he
make it his Endeavour to merit their further Emp
by purſuing his uſual cheap Method, and having
Leather well dreſſed, and ready in Seaſon.

He will Tan and curry Calf-Skins for 3/6 Caſh
Produce, and all other Skins or Hides as low as can
done in this Place.—He will alſo pay Caſh or exch
any Kind of Leather for Stock, at his Tan-Wo
oppoſite the Rev. Mr. Thurſton's Meeting-Houſe.
Newport, March 4, 1793.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 28, 179

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the mili
Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to wh
they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſ
from the 4th day of September 1792, and which
become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will
paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Lo
within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regu
tions, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompan
by the following vouchers:

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying t
the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an Invalid, a
aſcertaing the ſum to which, as ſuch, he is annua
intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form
A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of t
County of in the ſtate of and ma
oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the origi
certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which t
following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſta
to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment corp
or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he no
reſides in and county of and has reſide
there for the laſt years, previous to which h
reſided in

In caſe an Invalid ſhould apply for payment by a
attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate an
oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of a
torney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of ci
hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my law
ful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my
penſion for ſix months, as an Invalid of the Unite
States, from the fourth day of September 1792, and
ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Preſence of
}

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators mu
be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective
offices, and alſo of the time the Invalid died, whoſe
penſion they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1793. [N° 1622.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

REFLECTIONS
ON THE PROGRESS OF LIBERTY.

ego ſum vates, ſed priſci conſcius ævi
rious exemplis haec tibi myſta cano:
nolunt male adminiſtrari——

THO' the people of the world, in the dregs of "the Gothic Empire, be yet tumbling and ing on the bed of ſickneſs they cannot die, nor is e any means of recovery for them but by an- t prudence; whence of neceſſity it muſt come to that this drug be better known—If France, ly and Spain, were not all ſick, all corrupted to- her, there would be none of them ſo, for the ſick uld not be able to withſtand the ſound, nor the nd be able to preſerve their health without curing ſick. The firſt of theſe nations *(which if you her leiſure, will, in my mind, be France)* that overs the health of ancient prudence, ſhall certain- govern the world, for what did Italy when ſhe had and as you were in that, ſo ſhall you in the like be reduced to a province, I do not ſpeak at dom."*

Almoſt a century and a half has elapſed ſince this phetic language was addreſſed by the Philoſopher to people of England—a propheſy which the preſent ful period is rapidly fulfilling in its moſt import- ſenſe.—But it will be eaſily perceived, that in this rkable paſſage there is a great alloy of error.—The loſopher has happily diſcovered the end, but has un- nately miſtaken the means by which that end was be accompliſhed.—He foreſaw the downfal of deſ- m, but has unhappily ſubſtituted the obſolete ſyſ- of ancient prudence, and the revival of the heroic s, as the efficient operating cauſes of the great change hich he ſo clearly diſcerned to be approximating.—t we are not to expect that the works of human ge- us ſhould bear the ſtamp of miracle, or that the ſpe- lations of the Philoſopher ſhould be marked with the ciſion of magic.—It is ſufficient that the prediction a general view, is ſtrikingly illuſtrative of the reſult thoſe ſpeculative principles which have long been erating with a ſilent and imperceptible progreſs in e moral world.

By the term ancient prudence, we muſt underſtand e political and civil ſyſtem of the moſt poliſhed natio- ns of antiquity—Such were the governments of Iſrael, Athens, Sparta, Rome, and Carthage.—A recurrence hiſtorical facts muſt decidedly evince the great and any imperfections of that ſyſtem which we may ra- ionally infer was better underſtood in the Roman ſtate han any of thoſe ancient Republics; as the arts and rms of Rome finally ſubverted and ſwallowed up all he reſt, which muſt have reſulted from an unanimity of ouncil and harmony of operation either unknown or nprac̃tiſed in the others.

Taking, therefore, that imperial miſtreſs of the world s our directreſs, in the development of thoſe principles by which ſhe finally reared the vaſt fabric of boundleſs dominion, we might be enabled to frame an uſeful compariſon, and form a determinate reſult upon the merits of two different ſchemes of human felicity; one of which propoſes to advance the happineſs of mankind by the conſtant practiſe of heroic valour, the other by the mild endearing duties of ſocial life; the gratifica- tion of all our rational deſires; and the ſelf ſatisfying wiſhes of univerſal philanthropy, for ſuch is the diſ- crimination neceſſary to be made between ancient and modern prudence, or, in other words, between the po- licy of Rome and Sparta, and the revolutions of Ame- rica and France. Such a compariſon would be the moſt concluſive argument that could be uſed for the ſupport of either ſyſtem, becauſe the evidence would be drawn from the principles and ſtate of ſociety, and from the poſitive happineſs of men as individuals, the promo- tion of which is the ultimate object of all political union. But as ſuch a diſcuſſion would far exceed the bounds which I preſcribe to myſelf, and as ſuch a ſpe- culation would be incompatible with the nature of a periodical publication; I ſhall be contented to catch the leading features of events as they tranſpire, and form ſome probable conjectures on the conſequences of known and poſitive cauſes.

With this view it is hoped that the public will look with indulgence on an attempt to uphold, in their priſ- tine purity, thoſe principles for which ſo many of them have expoſed their lives and ſacrificed their fortunes; principles which have been daringly attacked by influ- ential and ambitious men, who ſigh for the pomp of courts and would gladly become the ſatellites of royal- ty, in exchange for that glorious independence which is the nobleſt perfection of human nature, and the only ſolid foundation of every human virtue. Without it the greateſt abilities and the ſoundeſt mind are only the inſtruments of every baſe and ſordid paſ- ſion, and it is to this perverſion of talent that we may attribute, in a great degree, the adulation of courts and the continuance of deſpotic power; but the mind of the people is at length untettered, and the general will muſt eventually predominate over the par- tial efforts of an ambitious few.

But on the European continent, the combination againſt the progreſs of liberty is powerful and alarming, and demands all the patriotiſm of a great and free na- tion to parry the ſtroke.—Inſtead of attributing the miſeries of that unhappy continent to "democratic rage and licentiouſneſs," our boſoms ought to glow with reſentment and indignation againſt thoſe royal ſavages who have made this barbarous and unprovoked attack on a nation which was quietly deliberating on the beſt means of aſſuring to themſelves and their poſte- rity the ineſtimable bleſſing of a free and happy conſti- tution—a nation which had not ſtained the annals of liberty with blood, until they were compelled by the ſavage artifices of inſidious friends and the open com- bination of foreign deſpots.

——— Could I arm
My hand with pow'r omnipotent I array'd
In ſtorm and fire my ſwift avenging thunder
Should blaſt theſe tyrants——

But the French nation has been alſo accuſed of ambi- tious views and ſchemes of conqueſt—By thoſe who have the ſmalleſt knowledge of the nature and conſtitu- tion of man, this frivilous and groundleſs charge muſt be viewed with deriſion. I appeal with confidence to the earlieſt records of time for a ſingle example of an unprovoked war decreed by the free ſuffrage of any people on earth—This aſſertion may be defended in its ſtricteſt ſenſe againſt any precedent which can be brought either from the Grecian States or the Republic of Rome.—If the honour of theſe United States were to be wounded in its moſt delicate point, by any of the powers now at war, and an appeal ſhould conſequently be made to the people at large on the expediency of warlike meaſures, the propoſition would be regarded with contempt—They would refer the deciſion to their own feelings, and their feelings would teach them to declare, by their national organ, an unanimous diſap- probation of that laſt and worſt of evils.—But unhap- pily for the United States of America, the cognizance of Peace and War is veſted in that branch of the Na- tional Legiſlature, which, from the mode of their elec- tion and the term of their power, is moſt unlikely to act in conformity to the general intereſt, and to move in uniſon with the NATIONAL SENSATION.—Perhaps the good ſenſe of the people will ſoon dictate to them the ex- pediency of transferring that power to a more popular branch as well as of harmonizing the conſtitutional ſyſtem in many no leſs important points. Fortunately for our domeſtic tranquility, we poſſeſs the power of reforming without the danger of ſubverting—The General Will may at any time be expreſſed without the fear of out- rage or the imputation of treaſon—The reverſe was the caſe in France—Every thing was there to be ſubverted before any thing could be eſtabliſhed—The vaſt Gothic ſuperſtructure had long been decaying, and threatened deſtruction to all its inhabitants—Warned by impend- ing fate they have retired from its walls, and they alone have been cruſhed by its fall who too fondly ſheltered themſelves under its tottering ruins.

But there is one argument in which the Ariſtocratic party place their fureſt confidence and their moſt certain hopes, which ſo far from proving a bulwark againſt the advancement of Liberty, would prove, if rightly con- ſidered, a ſtrong exemplification of the progreſs of that principle—This argument is, the generally pre- vailing loyalty of the Engliſh nation—But this loyalty is founded in the ſame principles which gave riſe to the revolution in France.—The liberty which France has gained by the revolution is of two kinds—political and civil—political liberty is confined to the management of the national concerns, the admin ſtration of the re- venues, the impoſition of taxes, &c. but civil liberty regards more immediately the regular adminiſtration of juſtice and the ſecurity of private property—Of the laſt- ter, the people of England poſſeſs a great ſhare, and thus pacified by the enjoyment of civil liberty, they ſubmit quietly to the groſſeſt political ſlavery of any na- tion in Europe. Secure in the poſſeſſion of private pro- perty and perſonal liberty, they patiently yield the fruits of their labour to the ſupport of worthleſs and inſigni- ficant placemen and penſioners; and thus the national rights, which ought to be permanent and univerſal, are bartered and compounded for between the government and the people.—The people of France ſubverted their old government for the ſake of acquiring that liberty which the Engliſh already poſſeſs, and the ancient edi- fice of monarchial prerogative and feudal rights being removed, their national ſyſtem will reſt hereafter on the ſolid baſis of equal rights and inalienable and impre- ſcriptible ſovereignty in the people—The pride of the Engliſh nation will not long ſuffer them to remain in the privation of that freedom which has given a tone and an energy to the meaſures of a people whom they exult in having once conquered—a people whom they will never conquer again.—Soon may we expect to ſee them ſhake off the yoke of monarchical influence and miniſterial chicanery, and JOIN IN CORDIAL CONFRATERNITY WITH ALL NATIONS!

JULIAN.

May 7th, 1793.

* Harrington's Oceana, page 202.

DECLARATION OF WAR,
by FRANCE, againſt SPAIN.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, March 7.

BARRE, in the name of the Committee of General Defence, gave in a report on the political ſitua- tion of France with regard to Spain. He read a letter from the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs on this ſubject and endeavoured to ſhew that the King of Spain had never remained neuter; that the Republic ought to avenge the inſults which it had received from that Monarch; and that one enemy more would only be a preſage of new victories. He therefore propoſed, and the Convention unanimouſly decreed,

Article I. The National Convention declares in the name of the French nation, that in conſideration of the multiplied acts of aggreſſion on the part of Spain, THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IS AT WAR WITH THE KING OF SPAIN.

II. The National Convention charges the Executive Council to call forth all the forces which may appear neceſſary for repelling the aggreſſion, and for maintain- ing the independence, dignity, and intereſt of the French Republic. It will therefore purſue ſuch meaſures that the army of the Pyrenees be raiſed to 100,000 men.

III. The Executive Council ſhall employ all the na- vel and land forces, as it ſhall judge neceſſary for the defence of the Republic.

IV. Six Commiſſioners, choſen from the Convention ſhall repair to the ſouthern departments to provide for the wants of the army, to accelerate the recruiting, and to animate the zeal of the citizens.

SUNDAY MARCH 10.

The Marine Miniſter informed the Convention that the United States of America in fraternal affection towards the French Republic, had celebrated her victo- ries by repeated feſtivities.

LONDON, March 18.

On Monday laſt an unprecedented attachment was made by the King's attorney general of the ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, ſtanding in the bank of England in the name of Meſſrs. Bourdieu and Chol- let on the ſuppoſition of the money being the property of the Government.

The conſternation that this meaſure has given to all the monied men it is impoſſible for us to deſcribe; but ſuch is the preſent ſtate of men's minds, that no act of go- vernment can produce any other emotion than ſurprize.

It is well known that the houſe of Meſſrs. Bordieu and Chollet was employed by perſons in France to fur- niſh various articles of the produce and manufactures of England, which, highly to the advantage of our trade they fulfilled to a great extent. Theſe goods might or might not be for the uſe of the Republic. In all times under the new order of things, this has been done to the benefit of our artizans and the extention of com- merce.

But now for the firſt time in the hiſtory of England an attachment is made of a ſum of money, lodged by Engliſh merchants, *in the ſacred depoſit of the Bank of England*, the governors of which are merely the private bankers of Meſſrs. Bordieu and Chollet on the occaſion. —The avowed pretext is that they ſuſpect this ſum to belong to the government of France, and they have filed a bill in chancery to make the Engliſh houſe anſwer to interrogatories, upon oath, whether this ſum is or is not the property of the republic.

They juſtify the attachment by ſaying—The French ſeized on Engliſh ſhips—They retaliate by ſeizing on French money—and the queſtion will be brought to iſſue by this means between the two countries. Trial before an Engliſh jury.

The Spaniſh Government has iſſued a very curious proclamation, in which it forbids the People to *think* of French principles, or talk of the death of Louis XVI.

Tom Paine's Speech has been called the moſt humane that was delivered in the French Convention, upon the queſtion concerning the King. It appears then, that the worſt man in England has become the beſt man in France.

CHARLESTON, April 15.

Yesterday l'Embuscade added to the number of prizes already sent in here, by the capture of the Dutch ship Success, —— Lang, master, from Bremen, laden with dry goods, iron, &c.

It is reported, that a number of French frigates are stationed along the American coast.

It is also said that a British frigate was lately seen off Tybee.

A house of rendezvous for entering seamen for the French service, was on Saturday open in Queen-street, at which the national flag was displayed the greater part of the day. In the evening, however, it was lowered, said to be in consequence of orders from the highest executive authority.

Fort Johnston and other points of defence in our harbour are ordered to be repaired and fitted up with artillery, &c. in order to prevent or resist any national insult—as well as all outrages against the established law of nations.

April 16.

We are informed, from respectable authority, his Excellency the governor has ordered houses of rendezvous for volunteers in the French service, to be immediately shut up; and that he is determined to exert his power and influence to prevent the fitting out of privateers in this port.

It is also said, M. Genet, the ambassador of France has declared, that his nation did not desire that the citizens of America should embark in that unwarrantable business.

On Saturday evening, Dr. Stephen St. John was shot dead, at his plantation, at Fox bank, by some unknown person.

The overseer of Mr. Trescott's plantation, on Cooper river, was also killed a few nights ago.

NEW-YORK, May 2.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Bristol to his Friend in this city, dated March 13.

"The present state of this kingdom is truly deplorable, owing to the vast quantities of PAPER in circulation, and the inefficiency of SPECIE to redeem it:—The bare idea of a war with France before the declaration of it took place, occasioned failures in this City and London to the amount of near SIX MILLIONS and three of the most eminent Merchants of this city have put an end to their existence, after being reduced from affluence to beggary and want.—There has also several banks stopped payment; the Chepstow bank (a city in Wales) has stopped; and you cannot get cash for even a *five guinea note*; and there seems to be no confidence from man to man."

May 4. Last evening the brig George and Peggy, of St. Lucia (Jamaica) bound from Wilmington, N. C. to Nova-Scotia, arrived in this port with inverted English colours, being a prize to the Embuscade, mentioned in the Phiadelphia papers as having been sent to New York. The prisoners have been well treated—and the crew declare, they do not wish to hurt any one, they fight for *freedom* and not for conquest.

BOSTON, May 9.

Since our last the brig Galen, Capt. HOLLAND, and ship Charlotte, Capt. MACKAY, have arrived in this port from London, by whom we have received English papers to the 3d of April.

On perusing those papers, we cannot find any authentic accounts on which to found any conclusive determination—The despatches from Lord Auckland, his Britannick Majesty's Ambassador at the Hague, dated March 26, is the only governmental account we are able to collect; these despatches *(say the London prints are entirely silent* on the action of the 22d instant; this silence cannot be accounted for, if Dumourier had met with a defeat in any manner similar to what is represented by the papers —— The success attending the Austrian forces, if true, could not be unknown to his Lordship; and to omit mentioning them, would have been neglect, which it is impossible to account for; from those despatches we are led to conclude that the action on the 22d of March, must have been a very trifling event, or that the fate of the Austrians was more disastrous than that of the French, otherwise, his Lordship must be highly censureable in not giving a particular detail of this engagement. When we consider the difficulty of the British nation at that particular moment, in manning their fleet, when their press-gangs were opposed by the combination of their sailors, it is hard to reconcile the total silence of his Lordship, if the defeat on the 22d, was in the least degree similar to what the court papers promulgate: By adverting to circumstances, we must conclude, that the capital defeat of Dumourier, as is represented, is a mere Ministerial puff, to effect a few temporary purposes, such as manning their fleet, recruiting their army, borrowing money, &c. &c.

We must pass over innumerable paragraphs, all tending to give the most unfavorable impression respecting the situation of the French Army, and present our readers with the following account of the surrender of Breda and Gertruydenberg.

"LONDON APRIL 3.

"At a late hour last night, we received an express, from our correspondent at the Hague, dated March 31st. with the agreeable intelligence that Breda and Gertruydenberg have both surrendered. The French Soldiers that composed the garrisons of those places have permission to return to France.

"By the same Express, we are informed of the final retreat of the French army under General Dumourier into France, by Valenciennes and Lille, without any further struggle.

"Antwerp, Mons, and Namur, have likewise all surrendered.

"The above intelligence will no doubt diffuse the most general and heartelt joy. All Holland and the Netherlands, are now purged of French Fraternity, of which we presume those places that it reached have had a surfeit."

The news of this surrender was received at a late our at night from the Printer's correspondent at the Hague—It is published in a paper stiled, The True Briton! This same paper has previously contained many paragraphs respecting the disasters of the French, particularly the defeat of Dumourier, on the 22d of March; and though it is probable the Editor's Correspondent favored him with the despatches at a late hour of the night, yet we cannot presume to hand our readers a Printer's intelligence received from his correspondent, as a sufficient document to prove the truth of the surrender of these important fortresses—We do not doubt the assiduity of this Printer's correspondent and the expedition of his express, but at the same time, we much wonder at the tardiness of the Governmental despatches, as nothing appears to authenticate this interesting account, but the private despatches to a Printer, sent express by his correspondent.—All this may be true, but we chuse to suspend our belief of its validity till better evidence appears to substantiate it:

Notwithstanding the British papers may endeavour to represent the situation of the French army unfavorable, yet it appears evident that nothing very decisive has taken place in favour of the Combined Armies—Thousands and tens of thousands are said to be killed of the French, but seldom a word mentioned by paragraph writers of any of their enemies being wounded—They often assert that the French maintained their ground with obstinacy yet scarcely a hint is suggested, that one of their opposers fell in consequence of their prowess.

It would afford us the highest satisfaction, could we furnish any matter this day, relating to these events for the perusal of the public, on which to rely; but though we do not wish to be partial, it is a disagreeable task to retail the various paragraphs and vague reports which fill the colums of the English prints, against a nation whose cause we cannot but revere, and whose success we cannot but implore.

To the innumerable rumours against the French, their defeats, disasters and retreats, &c. we have to oppose the real facts of the distresses of the British nation. It appears that their credit is in such low estimation that their loan of 4 millions and a half cannot be effected under the enormous rate of 8 per. cent.---that the mercantile stability on whose support the Ministry has ever relied, is almost totally annihilated---a number of the first houses have stopped payment; and that all confidence is at an end among the merchants---this must soon operate among the manufacturers, and the convulsion this must occasion may be better imagined than described.

The situation of the British nation appears truly alarming, just entering on an expensive War, with their finances so deranged, as to be obliged to give 8 per cent. for the loan of money to prosecute it—their merchants and manufacturers commencing Bankrupts---their fleet unmanned by reason of the combination of their independent seamen in opposing the press gangs—their internal discontents with respects to the object of the war---the formidable operations of the Volunteers in Ireland---and the immense loss they sustain by captures.

These circumstances are facts which cannot be controverted, and bespeak the distressed state of that nation. On the contrary, no such circumstances appear against the French: Their loans are easily effected—their finances well regulated and adequate---their navy completely manned, and what stamps a national stability as it relates to their commerce, not a French merchant of any great note, has failed during the whole controversy.

These things considered, we must be led to conclude, that France is in the most prosperous situation.

We are informed that there are letters in town from respectable characters in London, of a late date, which mention, that Mr. *Pitt* had informed the House of Commons, that there was a prospect of matters being accommodated with France, and that he acknowledged the French fleet to be superior to the English.

How far these accounts may be credited we pretend not to say—but the following paragraph from a London paper by the last arrival, will perhaps give an explanation of the matter.

"The King of Prussia has demanded a catagorical answer of our Court, whether it is their determination to join spiritedly with the combined Powers, for re-establishing Monachy in France. And in case they should not, it was his determination immediately to withdraw himself with his force from the field, and to retire to his own dominions."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability and information in London, to his friend in this town dated March 30, *received per Capt.* MACKAY.

"Of the failure of *Lane, Son* and *Frazier*, you most probably have heard and, of the general disconcertion of all the American houses here. How much the spirit of trade has been damped, by these circumstances, connected with the failures, the inevitable consequences of a war, you can hardly conceive. The Bankers are almost generally distrusted and distressed: Had not the Bank, of late, acted very liberally, half of our most capital houses must unavoidly have stopped payment. As it is, discounting is very difficult, and there appears no present prospect of a termination of it: On the contrary, a most melancholy prospect comes home to every man's breast, though in various degrees they look it; no one can form a probable conjecture of the ending—If, as is propable, and now generally believed, our *Quixotic Ministry* have entered into a league to re-establish Monarchy in France, by the point of the bayonet, God only knows what will become of this devoted country. The most stupid policy and unaccountable phrenzy, could alone have prompted the corrupt Ministry of this unhappy country, to the adoption of such measures. That their cruelty and wickedness may fall on their own heads is my most fervant prayer.

"The league is now so strong, I am informed the English frigates take all vessels going in or coming out of their harbors, whether neutral or otherwise."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of reputation in London, to his friend in this town, dated March 28 *and* 30.

"The report of the day is, that on the 22d inst. the grand army of Dumourier was entirely defeated by the Prussians and Austrians, with very great slaughter, and that they have repossessed themselves of the Belgic Provinces.

"*March* 30. The entire defeat of Domourier is contradicted; he was worsted on the 18th, but is since strongly fortified near *Brussels*."

[The above extract is from a Gentleman of undoubted veracity, and well known in this town.]

NEWPORT, May 14.

In the Ship Charlotte, Capt. Mackay, arrived at Boston last Week, came Passengers THOMAS MOORE, Esq, his Britannic Majesty's Consul for the State of Rhode-Island, his Lady and Daughter, Mrs. MACKAY, Mr. PICKARD, and Dr. EWING of Philadelphia.

On Monday the 6th Instant, the Federal District Court was opened at the State House in Providence, before the Hon. Judge MARCHANT.—No Business presenting, the Court was adjourned according to Law.

On the 3d Inst. arrived here the Brig John, Captain Rathbone, from Port-au-Prince, who left there, the 8th of April last, the following Vessels belonging to Portland (Massachusetts) viz. Brigs Sukey, Samuel Watt, Master, Lyon, Eliot Peering, Do. Minerva, John Stuney, Do. Nancy, Russell Hart, Do. Portland, William Pratt, Do. Schooner Friendship, —— Messerve, Do. Rainbow, Moses Freeman, Do.

[Continuation of the Election from our last.]

Public Notaries.

John Grelea Esq; Newport; Samuel Chace, Esq; Providence; George Thomas, Esq; Washington; Shearjashub Bourn, Esq; Bristol; Hopkins Cook, Esq; Kent.

Major General of the Militia.

Simeon Martin, Esq;

Brigadiers General.

For the Counties of Newport and Bristol, Jabez Champlin, Esq; (resigned)—Providence, John Whipple, Esq;—Washington, George Thurston, Esq;—Kent, Thomas Gorton, Esq;

Staff Officers.

Robert Rogers, Esq; Adjutant-General.—William Barton, Inspector-General.—Charles Lippitt, Commissary-General.—John Gould, Physician and Purveyor General.

DIED. J—At the Island of St. John, Col. EDWARD COLE, formerly of this Town.

—At Warwick, in the 31st Year of his Age, Mr. SAMUEL GORTON.

—At Johnston, Mrs. CATHERINE GREEN, Wife of Mr Jabez Green, aged 40 Years.

—At Providence, Mr. ISAAC GRAFTON.

Philadelphia, May 9.

By Captain Thomas of the schooner John, arrived yesterday evening from Barbados, we learn,

That on the 12th April, the Truffy, of 53 guns, Admiral La Foreret, and the La Blanch and Lausalus frigates, with transports and 1200 troops, under the command of General Cuyler, sailed from Barbados for Tobago, on which day, previous to their sailing, an embargo was laid on the vessels in Barbados.—On the 16th April, intelligence, being received of the island of Tobago being captured, the embargo was taken off and Captain Thomas sailed.

On the 10th, the Packet from England, had arrived and brought intelligence, that Admiral Gardner, with 8 ships of the line, and a considerable body of troops had sailed 2 days before the Packet, for the West-Indies, and that it was thought Martinique or St. Lucia, was the object of attack; a small French privateer of 8 guns was taken by Admiral La Foret and sent to Dominique. Three privateers were fitting out in Barbados to cruize for some French Guineamen, bound to Tobago, of whose sailing from Africa they had received intelligence.

Captain Lamont, of the brig Jesuit, which arrived here yesterday in 11 days from St. Bartholomews, informs, that previous to his departure he had been at St. Kitts, where great preparations were making in fitting out privateers---that a British squardron was daily expected---that the ship Washington, S. Nicholson, master, of Boston, in 5 months from Canton, had arrived at Statia---several of the crew had been sickly, some of whom died on the passage, and that he sailed from thence for Boston the 20th ultimo.

We are informed, that there is a British frigate cruising on Delaware Bay.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raisins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellowses,
Brushes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep-Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindstones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cabooses,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Close Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Cod Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat Irons,
Brass Candlesticks,
Brass Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scales Beams,
Chest and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

For SALE, by

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

Opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE,

BEST English, White, Red, English Ochre, } Lead.
Stone, Spruce, } Yellow,
Spanish Brown,
Venetian Red,

Any of the above Paints per Cask, Cwt. or smaller Quantity—either dry or ground in Oil.

Verdegrese,
Prussian Blue,
Vermillion,
Patent Yellow,
Leaf Gould,
White Vitrol.

Linseed Oil, per Cask or Gallon.
Varnish,
Spirits Turpentine.

A large Assortment of Painters Brushes; Tallow, Tar, Scrubbing and House Ditto,
10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glass—Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on THURSDAY the 23d of May, (instant) at Eleven o'Clock, A. M. at the lower End of the Main-street,

The Lot of Land where the Dis-

till-House of Deacon COGGESHALL formerly stood.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

All Persons having any De-

mands against the Estate of AMOS GARDINER, late of South Kingstown, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to the aforesaid Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

AMOS GARDINER, Executor.

South Kingstown, May 11, 1793.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.—May 8, 1793.

THE Creditors of Gideon Cornell, of Newport, Cabinet-Maker, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport, on the second Monday in June next; then and there to shew Cause, (if any they have) why his Petition, praying for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

THE Managers of PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE LOTTERY assure the Public, that the Drawing of the Fourth Class will *positively* commence on the last Monday in May, inst.—All who are in Arrears for Tickets, in the 1st, 2d, or 3d Classes, will particularly oblige them by calling and discharging the same, so that they may be enabled to pay the Prizes on Demand.

TICKETS *in the above Lottery may be had of Messrs.* THOMAS TOWNSEND and STEPHEN PIERCE.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Assortment of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Amongst which are

Broadcloths of all Colours, from 5*s.* to the best superfine,
Kerseameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, some as low as 3/6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fustians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Irish Linens, Muslins at 14½d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses.

All which may be had, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rate.

Said GREENS respectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Customers, in Town and Country, and hope to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the future.

N B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the highest Prices.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

THE Members of the Providence Society for Abolishing the Slave-Trade, &c. are notified, that their next Annual Meeting will be on the 17th Instant, at the usual Time and Place.

THOMAS ARNOLD, *Secretary.*

5th Mo. 6th, 1793.

Just received, and for SALE, by

Stephen Pierce,

A SMALL Collection of choice GARDEN SEEDS, viz.—Onion; Blood Red, Scarlet and White Beet; Orange Carrot; Turnip; Parsnip; Scarlet and Purple Radish; Bush and Pole Beans; Lettuce, &c. &c. &c.

He has also for Sale, BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, January 14, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Testaments; Psalters; Primers; Psalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders, in the several States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Also, a very good Assortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.

And an elegant Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

JOSEPH FREEBORN

PRESENTS his grateful Thanks to his Customers of last Year, and hopes to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the Time to come, as he shall make it his Endeavour to merit their further Employ, by pursuing his usual cheap Method, and having their Leather well dressed, and ready in Season.

He will Tan and curry Calf-Skins for 3/6 Cash or Produce, and all other Skins or Hides as low as can be done in this Place.—He will also pay Cash or exchange any Kind of Leather for Stock, at his Tan-Works, opposite the Rev. Mr. Thurston's Meeting-House.

Newport, March 4, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

SUNDRY FARMS, on the Island; several HOUSES, in different Parts of the Town; high proof West-India RUM; a few Barrels of SUGAR, very cheap; and Red Cedar POSTS.

Any Person having a SLOOP to sell, from 30 to 40 Tons Burthen, may hear of a Purchaser, by applying to him.

Gibbs & Channing

Have just imported from the MANUFACORIES,

A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are, a great Variety of Superfine Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Shalloons; Tammies; Moreens; Taboreens; Calicoes; Dimities; Muslins; Muslinets; Fustians; Jeans; striped Nankeens; Nankinetts; Waistcoat Patterns; Hosiery; Silks, &c. &c.

They have also for Sale,

Best Port-au-Prince MOLASSES,
FLOUR and SHIP-STUFF,
Russia and Ravens DUCK.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

SPRING GOODS.

A large Assortment, just opened and exposed for Sale, by

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane.

As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and flatters himself they will find it to their Interest to afford him their Custom.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of WALTER CLARKE, late of Middletown, deceased, are hereby notified to bring in their Claims to the Subscriber; and those indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make Payment immediately.

LYDIA CLARKE, Administratrix.

Middletown, March 28, 1793.

Wanted immediately,

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Masters of their Business, by CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Newport, April 6, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent; notify all Persons, having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to us, on the Second Monday of every Month, at the House of Jeremiah Rogers, in Tiverton, Innholder, and within Six Months from the Date of the Period limited by said Council; on said Days the Subscribers will attend, from Ten o'Clock, A. M. to Four o'Clock, P. M.

JOSEPH DURFEE,
THOMAS DURFEE,
LEMUEL TABER,
} *Commissioners.*

Tiverton, March 11, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of GERSHOM REMINGTON, late of said Jamestown, deceased, represented insolvent—Notify all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time limited by said Council.

JOHN ELDRED,
JOHN REMINGTON.

Jamestown, April 1, 1793.

Those Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make Payment to

MARY REMINGTON, Administratrix.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Town-Council, of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of BATHSHEBA MARTIN, late of said Jamestown, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are hereby requested to exhibit the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the Time aforesaid.

JOHN HOWLAND,
JOHN ELDRED.

Jamestown, April 17, 1793.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make speedy Payment to

BENJAMIN REMINGTON, Administrator.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Town Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS COREY, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent; notify all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to us, on the last Saturday of every Month, at the House of Philip Manchester, Innholder, in said Tiverton, within Six Months from the Date hereof, where the Subscribers will attend, from Ten o'Clock, A. M. to Four o'Clock, P. M.

NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
THOMAS DURFEE.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

From the VIRGINIA HERALD.

NIPWEIGHT, a grocer, of the chosen few,
At night from shop and worldly cares withdrew;
And having for his soul's edification,
Pour'd o'er a chapter of the Revelation;
He shut the book, unspectacled his nose,
And calling to his apprentice as he rose—
Have you the currants trescled well, good John?
Yes, Sir—Tobacco wet?—'Tis done.—
The sugar flour'd?—It is—Then come up stairs,
And like *good* Christians, let us go to prayers.

Sarah Hamilton

BEGS Leave to thank her Friends and the Public in general for the many Favours she has for many Years past experienced, and to inform them that she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING of Gentlemen and Ladies who may visit the Town of Newport the ensuing Season, any small Family may be accommodated with a Part of the House ready furnished, and every Thing will be done to make their Stay with her agreeable and happy—her House is large and commodiously situated for the Purpose of entertaining Strangers, at the North End of Thames-street, near Judge Marchant's.

Newport, May 6, 1793.

TO LET,

A large commodious House, in the Main Street, occupied by Mr. RIVERA, with good Stable, Chaise-House, Garden, &c. For Terms apply to CHARLES HANDY.

Newport, May 6, 1793.

French Indigo.

DAVID NASON,

At his Shop in Thames-street, opposite the Store occupied by Messrs. MASON & MALBONE,

INFORMS the Public and his Customers in particular, That he has for Sale a small Quantity of FRENCH INDIGO of the first Quality, superior to any ever imported into this State, *cheap for Cash.*

Newport, May 6, 1793.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Hon. JOSEPH DORR, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Worcester, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of AARON LOPEZ, late of Leicester, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent,—hereby give Notice, that Six Months longer are allowed them by said Judge, to bring in their Claims from the 7th of February, 1793; and that they will attend that Business at the Bunch-of-Grapes Tavern, kept by Col. DUDLEY COLMAN, State-street, BOSTON, on the first Wednesday in each Month following.

Boston, Feb. 7, 1793.

WE the Subscribers being by the Worshipful Town-Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of CLARKE BROWN, late of Newport, Shopkeeper, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are hereby requested to exhibit the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the Time limited by said Council. JONATHAN ALMY,
THOMAS STEVENS, jun.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to
MARY BROWN, Executrix.

Newport, May 6, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

BAILEY's much approved PATENT STEAM-JACKS for roasting of Meat—the Machine is extremely well calculated for the Use and Convenience of Families—Those Persons inclining to purchase may see the said Machine in Motion at the Shop of the Subscriber, where the same will be exhibited on Trial.

WILLIAM LANGLEY.

Newport, April 20, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISSAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment within the above Period to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER,
} Executors.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

John Burlingham

Has for Sale, at his Store on Captain COTTRELL's Wharf, the following Articles, viz.

West-India Rum by the Puncheon or Barrel; Sugar by the Barrel; Cotton by the Bail or Hundred Weight; Coffee by the Bag; Gin in Cases, and Salt by the Hundred Bushels or smaller Quantity.

Any Person inclining to Purchase (in his Absence) are desired to apply to said Cotterell.

Newport, May 7, 1793.

JESSE HASKELL,

HAVING undertaken to prosecute the Post Business between this Town and Newport, every Person wishing to receive the *Medley, &c.* on Friday, in the Town of *Dartmouth* at 10*s*6—*Westport*, 11*s*.—*Tiverton*, 11*s*6—*Little Compton*, 11*s*6—*Newport*, 12*s*. per Year, shall be regularly supplied by leaving their Names with Mr. JOHN SPOONER, Printer, in New-Bedford, or said HASKELL.—One Half a Year's Payment at the End of the first Quarter, the Remainder at the End of the Third Quarter, in Cash or Rags.

He will leave BEDFORD every Friday Morning Six o'Clock—distribute the Papers, and arrive at NEWPORT by Four, P. M.—Leave NEWPORT Saturday Morning Six o'Clock, and return by the lower Route to BEDFORD, by Four P. M.

He will also supply those who wish to receive the *Newport Mercury*, in *Tiverton*, at 10*s*6 a Year—*Little-Compton*, 10*s*6—*Westport*, 11*s*.—*Dartmouth* 11*s*6—*Bedford* 12*s*.—One Half Year's Payment, &c. as above.

By this Conveyance Letters to and from any of the Southern or Middle States, may be forwarded several Days earlier than by any Communication heretofore established; as the Mail from Philadelphia arrives at Newport on Friday, and at this Place on Saturday of the same Week.——Letters or private Business entrusted with Mr. JOHN SPOONER, of *Bedford*, Mr. JOB MANCHESTER, of *Little Compton*, or with THOMAS PECKHAM, Esq; at *Newport*, shall be duly attended to.

New Bedford, April 18, 1793.

SALE BY AUCTION.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Superior Court, the real Estate of JOHN COOK, late of Newport, deceased, will be disposed of by Auction for the Payment of his Debts; it consists of Thirty Acres of Land, about Three of which are Meadow, and the Remainder Woodland, lying on Pautuxet River, in the Town of Warwick, near what is call'd Greene's or Arnold's Bridge. The Sale will be on the 13th Day of June next, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. at the House of HENRY ARNOLD, Innholder, near the said Land; the Money to be paid on the Delivery of the Deed, which will be immediately executed.

MARGARET COOK, Administratrix.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,
Geneva, by the Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Beef and Flour, by the Barrel,
Tobacco, by the Hogshead,
Russia Ducks, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, from 12 to 15 Feet Keel, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Two Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches; and has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, of the best Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

☞ The highest Price is given by him, for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, March 7, 1793.

GLAZING done in the Brick-Market Chamber, by JONATHAN JEFFERS, jun.

WILLIAM LADD

Most respectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA	Wines	Prunes	
Sherry		Citron	
Lisbon		Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts	
Port		Fresh Raisins, per Cask or lb.	
Malaga		Anchovies	
West-India	Rum	Thin-shell'd	Almonds
New-England		Sugar'd	
Cherry		Sugar Plumbs	
Gin		Barley Sugar	
Anniseed Cordial		Brown Sugar	
Doctor Stevens		Loaf Do.	
Hyson	TEAS	Molasses	
Hyson-Skin		Chocolate	
Souchong		Coffee	
Bohea		Starch	
Nutmegs		Flour	
Cinnamon		Writing-Paper	per Ream
Cloves		Wrapping-Paper	
Mace		Cotton Wool	
Allspice		WINDOW-GLASS	
Ginger		Ground Camwood	
Pepper		Ground Stick	Redwood
Olives		Flour Roll	Brimstone
Capers		Indigo	
Florence Oil		Copperas	
Best Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles		Allum	
English Mustard		Best Boston made SNUFF per Bladder.	
Fresh Malaga Grapes			
Best Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.			

ALSO,

A large Assortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

JAMES ROBINSON

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the first Quality,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia clean HEMP,
Russia SHEETING,
Russia BAR-IRON of the first Quality, flat and square, for Ship-Building, or other Use,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Spermaceti CANDLES,
SPERMACETI and LAMP-OIL—and
BEEF, by the Barrel.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loan within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form: A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of County of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Presence of

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, when pension they may claim.

By Command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.